

The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, FRIDAY, FEB. 19.

This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

THE NEWS.

Ohio is threatened with invasion from West Virginia. The plan is to come down the Kanawha river with a pontoon train and cross the Ohio river at Grafton, opposite Burlington. Forces for this purpose are said to be collecting from the eastern and western armies of the rebels.

Gov. Fry's incapacity for the position of Provost Marshal General, has long been apparent to those who have had business to transact with that department. Congress proposes to get rid of him by making the office rank as brigadier-general.

It seems probable that the Conference Committee on the enrollment bill will agree to the \$100 increase of \$100 clause, but will provide that the payment of the exemption fee shall only free a man for one year. This bill has been so delayed that the Secretary of War says it will not meet its deadline.

The House of Representatives are busily engaged in discussing the resolution authorizing Secretary Chase to sell the surplus gold in the Treasury. There is now about \$100,000,000 in gold on hand.

Reports from the army in Missouri are of a cheering nature. Some accounts locate his entire force at Dalton, while others say that the greater portion has gone to reinforce Louisiana.

True New York Herald is the authority for stating that the President will issue a universal emancipation proclamation next Monday freeing all the slaves exempted by the previous proclamation.

The inhabitants of Mobile anticipate an attack and the non-combatants are leaving.

GRANT AND THE PRESIDENT. There is no longer any sort of doubt that the Copperhead leaders are extremely anxious to get General Grant to run as their candidate for the Presidency.

It is surely not on account of his magnificent military successes or the tremendous blows he has dealt at the Rebellion which they have omitted no opportunity to assist and defend. It is not because he is the trusted leader of an army of heroes who have freely devoted their lives to the maintenance of the sacred cause of which they are the most deadly foes, and which they hate Copperheads more, if anything, than they hate rebels.

Still less do they want Grant as a standard bearer because the only standard he will bear is the flag of the Union, whole and undivided, with no star erased from its azure field, and no stripe left out from its punishment he would visit upon traitors. Least of all is it for his decided and unequalled avowal of anti-slavery sentiments, which have been authoritatively placed before the country.

Grant is their enemy, and they know it. They are his enemies, and they know it too.

Then for what do they want Grant? Simply that they may use his personal prestige, his popularity with the army and the people, in distracting and defeating the true friends of the Union. If they could induce the hero of Vicksburg and Fort Donelson and Missionary Ridge to accept a nomination for the Presidency, on a non-committal platform, they might secure confidence that in the future he would prove subservient to their wishes. A thousand circumstances afford proof that this is the programme of many leading Copperheads who have abandoned all hope of their ability to elect McClellan or Seymour.

The scheme bears about it an air of desperation which is the best proof of that its designers have little hope of success. The one insuperable obstacle to it is very likely to be Grant himself, who is understood to have given assurances that he will in no event be a candidate, and that he is strongly for Mr. Lincoln.

A Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial writes as follows upon the subject:

"The vote of the Democrats on the bill creating the grade of lieutenant-general is significant, and shows that they intend to keep Grant in their mind's eye, which is near to the Presidency as any Democratic candidate will get next fall. There is no doubt, however, that Grant is only the second choice, and will only be brought forward after they shall have disagreed as to McClellan. The leading men of the party are for McClellan, with the exception of Fernando Wood, who is for Wood, and a few others, who do not know enough to be for any body in particular. As for themselves, they are disposed to offer very liberal terms to a candidate 'who can command a good country'—as dry goods clerks frequently have to do in consideration of a salary. Grant, for instance, has written himself down a straight-out abolitionist of the uncompromising school, but if he can get a few thousand more votes because of his practical abolitionism at Vicksburg, Chattanooga and elsewhere, the Democrats will prefer him and will be framed upon him by the platform, consistently—or rather a political gallop, at which, if he feels disposed, he can launch from present glory to future obscurity."

Grant and McClellan are the two candidates spoken of at present by the Democrats, but prominent Republicans, who know Grant very well, say they have assurance from him that he will not be a candidate for the Presidency under any circumstances, and that he will, when the proper time comes, write a letter in favor of the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. Seymour has no chance. McClellan will think it a display of very bad faith, after securing him from the path of virtue into a copious letter to help Wood's cause, to turn around and then to stand by him in his bad luck. He had read more of Ned Buntline's novels, and less strategy, however, he would understand that the crime of sedition is in nine cases out of ten, followed by the perjury of desertion.

APPLE-GROWING IN MINNESOTA.

A week ago a very interesting meeting of farmers was held at the Capitol to discuss the subject of fruit-growing. On our second page we give a full report of remarks made by several practical fruit-growers from every part of the State embodying the results of their experience in this important branch of husbandry.

The testimony of all these concur in establishing the general conclusion that Minnesota is destined to be a good fruit-growing country, or, to classify the results of the discussion, that

1. Many excellent varieties of apples may be successfully grown, under certain ascertained limits of treatment.

2. Plums, cherries, and especially grapes, and indeed, almost all sorts of small fruit, flourish here as well as anywhere in the United States.

The last proposition is so well understood that it does not need any argument.

The subject of apple-growing will have a wider interest, and since it is definitely settled that apples have been, and therefore can be, successfully raised in every part of Minnesota, thousands of our readers will desire to know the precise conditions under which the precious results have been attained.

The evidence perhaps is a little conflicting in some particulars, but in general the discussion develops a remarkable harmony in the experience of apple-growers from different localities, both as to the causes of failure and as to the conditions of success.

There seemed to be a general agreement that the general failure of experiments in fruit-growing had arisen from the heat of the sun in the bright, clear atmosphere of our springs, "sofening," as one speaker expressed it, "the south side of the trees before the sap runs," succeeded by freezing nights.

To this is added the fact that our hot summers and warm soil stimulate the young trees to too rapid a growth and they are too tender and full of sap for the severe winters which follow.

Besides, the laws of acclimation have not been studied in the selection of seeds or plants, though little light was thrown upon this branch of the subject during the discussion.

The best conditions of success seem to be to select trees for the first generation of a high, northerly origin, and of certain hardy varieties—three or four years old—and to plant them on northward slopes, sheltered by groves or woods, the south side protected from the sun by an artificial shade of some sort. Some prefer a southward slope shaded by woods. Preference is given by some to a clay sub-soil, and by others to a light sandy soil. Trees must be planted close together so as to protect them from wind and to shade each other, and they must be "mulched," Mr. Lee says, in winter, by putting straw or manure around them to keep the cold in.

There are, of course, various modifications of these directions, but these seem to be the general tenor of the conclusions reached.

So little was said about seedlings and about the methods of treating them, that we must wait for further discussion before venturing to sum up the results.

Mr. Lee, of Hudson, who seems to be thoroughly posted, recommends as the varieties best adapted to this climate, the Dutchess of Oldenburg, Red Astrachan, Parson's St. Lawrence, Salmon Sweet, Barley Sweet, Timber Twig, Canadian Red—while Mr. Smith, of Minneapolis, succeeded best with the Early Harlings, Wagener's, and Autumn Strawberries.

By a blunder of the types in the report, a part of Dr. May's remarks are attributed to Mr. Campbell, and a clause of one sentence is omitted altogether. What the Doctor said, was:

"In Galena he had heard all the State of Illinois told of these disasters just as we do, but it is now a good fruit growing State. It is worth everybody's while to plant an apple tree where it will not freeze a deep tree."

It is encouraging to know from various speakers that in New York, Illinois, Michigan and other States, where apples are now a staple product, the early attempts to raise them were attended with as great difficulties as here. We bespeak a full attendance at the meeting to be held at the Capitol to-night.

THE MARRIAGE LAW.

For the Saint Paul Press.

There is a very general conviction among those most conversant with the matter, that our present Marriage Law is deficient. Nearly every prominent religious body in the State, has taken action disapproving it, and urging a complete revision. Those solemnizing marriages, and those most familiar with the practice of the law, are unanimous in favor of a change. Soldiers' widows, and others, who have had occasion to learn by a vexatious experience the practical and often fatal inefficiency of this law, in securing a proper and legal record, for purposes of pension, inheritance of estate, &c., unite in desiring such a change.

Whatever the real inherent merits of the case, these parties thus desiring an alteration of the State are of such a character as ought to receive the most respectful consideration at the hands of the Legislature. Such, be believe, they will receive. It cannot be but that when these facts are fully before the minds of our legislators, they will give the subject the most respectful and careful consideration.

And a full knowledge of the character and working of the State, will hardly fail to convince any one that the law is defective. The

INTRUSION OF AN OATH INTO THE MIDDLE OF A MARRIAGE CEREMONY IS INCONGRUOUS, AND PRACTICALLY USELESS.

The provisions for record are incomplete, as to the facts to be stated, so as often to prove fatal as evidence, and the methods of securing the record are practically difficult, erroneous and inefficient. Thus, whatever ought to be done under the law, it remains that the present law in practice fails of securing the ends intended by the Statute, and therefore ought to be altered.

THE REMARKS OF "OBSERVER" ON THE DEFECTIVENESS OF THE PRESENT LAW, ARE WELL FOUNDED, BUT AS FAR AS WE KNOW THE LAW PROPOSED WILL NOT REMEDY THEM. IT MERELY DOES AWAY WITH THE OATH, (OF NO IMPEDIMENT), AND ALLOWS NOTARIES PUBLIC TO MARRY PERSONS. BUT, SO FAR AS SECURING A REGISTRY OF THE MARRIAGES—A MOST IMPORTANT PROVISION—IT IS NOT ONE WHOLE BETTER THAN THE PRESENT LAW.

Now take, for an instance, Ramsey county—as we are more familiar with its workings here than in any other county. Mr. Hough, the acting Clerk of the District Court for this county, informs us that during 1863, certificates of forty-eight marriages were filed—which is, perhaps, about one-half the number of marriages solemnized in Ramsey county during 1863.

We looked over the list, and were able to call to mind at least a dozen whose marriages were published in the Press, and which had not been certified to by the person performing the ceremony.

Mr. Hough informs us that a few months ago a minister called to have about two dozen certificates of marriages (which had been accumulating on his hands for a year or more) recorded. On learning that they would each require a ten-cent stamp, the clergyman indignantly left with the who a batch, and they are not yet, and may never be, recorded.

Others who are known to have performed marriages within a year or two, by the publication of the same in the papers, have not filed any certificates. Clergymen often bring in ten, a dozen, or twenty in a batch, some of them of marriages solemnized four or five years ago! The danger of the destruction or loss of these certificates is very great, and this all legal record is lost.

The above facts are simply outrageous, when we reflect that every soldier's widows, and others, are examining the records for evidence of their marriage, and fail to secure it through the criminal negligence of the officer or clergyman performing the same.

The present statute provides that every person solemnizing a marriage and failing to file a certificate thereof within one month thereafter may be fined from \$25 to \$100. But who is to prosecute? The parties married may never know of the neglect, and the death or removal of the negligent party forever put it out of the power of any one to rectify the crime, for such neglect is nothing less than a crime.

Why not enact the Ohio law, requiring all parties wishing to be married, to procure a license therefor from the Probate Judge? Some such law is needed, and a few prosecutions for neglect will make officers more careful.

A SUNDAY EXPOSED.

The Press vindicated and the Pioneer squashed.

Our readers will doubtless have observed that if the Press has any one peculiarity for which it is more remarkable than for any other, it consists in the fact that it is always ahead of its contemporaries on news, especially news from the State at large, and more especially news in relation to Indians.

The system of correspondence adopted by us during the Indian excitement, not only placed us uniformly in possession of the first intelligence from the frontier, but it has generally been the case that the Press was the sole medium in this city through which reliable Indian news has reached the public. This is a peculiarity we have always distinctly maintained, and so far as possible, we intend to keep it so in the future.

On one occasion, however, it happened that the Pioneer actually did have a piece of Indian news which had not been already published in the Press. This was the announcement in December last that a shot had been fired at the person called Simon and Oscar Horner, who were trapping at Kandiyohi Lake, had seen three Indians and had killed one of them and secured his scalp.

Unfortunately however for the authenticity of this story, a day or two previous to its publication, we had been already advised by a private letter from a Swedish gentleman who was then on a trapping tour in Kandiyohi county, that rumors that Indians were had been killed had been put abroad for the purpose of frightening away the members of people who were proposing to go to that locality to share in the lucrative business of trapping, but that they were entirely destitute of foundation. He knew, he said, by personal investigation of the scene of the reported affair, that the story was false, and that no Indians had been killed or even seen there, and we were requested to guard the public against such stories as they might spread a groundless alarm throughout the frontier.

These facts were published as requested, but the Pioneer was so flattered by the notion that for once it had got a piece of news ahead of the Press, that the next day it reiterated its story more loudly and flatteringly than before, and characterized our denial of the yarn as a fiction got up to cover our chagrin at not having been the first, as usual, to publish the news.

Very recently the Pioneer again had occasion to allude to the circumstance and to crow over us in the fact that one of the Horners aforesaid made his appearance at the office of the Adjutant-General with a Sioux scalp, and other evidences of having killed a Sioux, on which he claimed, and was paid, the State bounty of \$200.

Whereupon the State Atlas takes up the case, and makes the following statements, which agrees in every particular with those made to us in December last, and are evidently derived from the same gentleman upon whom, our denial of the story at that time was based. The Atlas says:

Now we are not able to say our own mind, but it is our firm conviction that the Horners aforesaid did not kill the Indian. We have been informed by a gentleman, with whom we are well acquainted, and in whose word we have the utmost confidence, that he was in the immediate neighborhood of the place where and when the Indian was claimed to have been killed that he saw the scalp that had been taken only the day before—look it in his hands and examined it—that it was dry and hard in spots, the hair loose on the scalp, with every appearance of having been dead for a long time.

He also informs us that Horner told him at first, that he had killed the Indian on a small lake near by, and had then cut a hole in the ice and pushed the body into the water beneath; but afterwards said that he had cut a hole in the ice and pushed the body there, and that he had then cut a hole in the ice and pushed the body there, and that he had then cut a hole in the ice and pushed the body there.

We are therefore forced to believe that it was really an Indian scalp which Horner presented, and on which the bounty was paid, it must have been taken from the head of some dead body that had been shot and left on the prairie during the fall before, and the State has thus been the victim of a \$200 swindle.

SLAVERY PLEADS GUILTY.

A great many singular things are happening now-a-days. And among these singular things the following paragraph is a noteworthy straw which shows which way the wind blows:

The Metropolitan Club, of Washington, gave an entertainment on Saturday evening, among the after-dinner speeches was a brilliant one by Reverend Johnson, who declared slavery to be hell-born, and declared that he would be as energetic as to prohibit it forever.

That is the way the wind blows, and surely it blows hard and loud, when the stoutest and firmest of the venerable Cotton-woods that have withstood the storms of half a century, and whose roots are still twisted around the sepulchral bones of pro-slavery compromise, already bow their lofty heads to the mighty Force which fills the gale, and fall prostrate to the earth before the overbearing and triumphant spirit of Universal Freedom.

What need now but to pronounce judicial sentence upon the prisoner at the bar, when the paid advocate and defender of slavery throws up his case, pleads "guilty" for his client, and declares that "Slavery is hell-born and that the Constitution should be so amended as to prohibit it forever!"

An election will be held to-day in the Indiana Senatorial District in Perry-Indiana, to fill the vacancy in the seat of Mr. White, a Union member of the Pennsylvania State Senate, now a prisoner at Richmond, who resigned some time ago. This will put an end to the Legislative imbrolio of Harrisonburg, caused by the fact that in the absence of Mr. White, both parties were in equal strength and the Democrats took advantage of the circumstances to block the wheels of legislation, by refusing to organize.

A Mr. Sinclair, we believe, is the Union candidate, and he will no doubt be elected.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Universal Emancipation—Charles Sumner's bill, as amended, has been passed by the House of Representatives.

The President has the word, and through the Secretary of the Treasury, the purse, and he stands the impersonation of despotism if he chooses to exercise it.

At the conclusion of his remarks Brooks earnestly appealed to gentlemen to stand by the special basis.

Mr. GARFIELD advocated the resolution, saying that according to the law, there will be in the Treasury, July next, \$50,000,000 in gold over and above what is required to pay the interest on the public debt at the rates of 6 per cent.

Mr. BROOKS said that the public received gold is solemnly pledged to pay the interest on the public debt. It cannot be diverted without violation of faith. If a remedy is sought for relieving the treasury of its surplus gold, let the July interest on the public debt be anticipated.

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LATEST NEWS, By Telegraph.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION FORTHCOMING.

It Will Free the Slaves in the Border States.

Citizens Fleeing from Nashville for Fear of Danger.

OHIO TO BE INVADED.

XXXVIIIth Congress. FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

SENATE.—[Yesterday's proceedings.] Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Conference on the part of the Senate, on the enrollment bill, made a report which after partial reading, was ordered to be printed and made the order for to-morrow.

The House proceeded with the consideration of the resolution to sell surplus gold in the Treasury.

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OHIO THREATENED WITH INVASION.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VA., February 17, 1864.

A correspondent of the Herald at Gal. Ipolito, Ohio, informed me that he has had an interview with Mr. Whart, a fugitive and escaped conscript from near Jefferson, North Carolina, and Whart gives him important information as follows:

"About three weeks ago over thirty new, long, narrow and open boxes, corked, tarred and made pointed at one end were sent to Wytheville, in Wythe county, Western Virginia. These boxes were styled 'pontoons.' Officers had arrived and sent out men to collect strong light wagons, and good horses from the neighborhood. It was whispered among military men that there would soon be a raid into Ohio, and that the pontoons referred to, would be drawn overland to either the new, or Kanawha River, and floated down the Ohio, and that some would be crossed at the mouth of the Kanawha, and others at Barboursville, and Grafton. It was rumored that troops would arrive for concentration from both the Eastern and Western rebel armies."

In regard to the above report, I can only say that rumors have been in circulation for some time past of mysterious movements on the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

FROM MOBILE.

Non-Combatants Leaving—What the Mobile Papers Think.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18.

[Special to Gazette.]—Gen. Watts of Alabama, has telegraphed to the citizens of Selma, to prepare to receive non-combatants from Mobile, as that place will soon be attacked by the Federals. The steamer Denbigh was lost recently, and is lying to run the blockade from Mobile.

Mobile papers think Sherman's plan is to penetrate to central Alabama, compelling the evacuation of Mobile.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Conflicting Reports—John Morgan Active Operations Not Commenced.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18.

The Gazette's Chattanooga dispatch says information from the rebel army is contradictory. Some declare that John Morgan is said to be in the vicinity of Dalton with a considerable cavalry force preparing for a raid.

There is no indication in the news report that Grant is preparing for active operations.

Fire.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18.

A fire in Charleston, Va., on the 6th, destroyed Shields's Dry Goods Store, and Immen's House. Loss \$25,000—small insurance.

The Resources of the Enemy.

From the Evening Post.

The levy in mass now going on, in the rebel confederacy suggests an inquiry as to its real value in the filling up of the armies, should it be successfully achieved. Turning to the census of 1850, we find similar statements of the ages of the white population of the several States. If the draft embraces the whole population between 15 and 20 years of age, the following figures will give some notion of the resources.

The white population of the several States now held under rebel control, between the ages of fifteen and fifty years, is as follows:

Alabama, 1,200,000  
Arkansas, 1,000,000  
California, 1,000,000  
Florida, 1,000,000  
Georgia, 1,000,000  
Louisiana, 1,000,000  
Mississippi, 1,000,000  
North Carolina, 1,000,000  
South Carolina, 1,000,000  
Texas, 1,000,000  
Virginia, 1,000,000  
West Virginia, 1,000,000  
Total, 10,000,000

Western Virginia reduces these figures 300,000 at least. The parts of North Carolina held by us, 75,000; Mississippi and Alabama held by us, 100,000; Total, 10,000,000.

Deducting this sum from the preceding, we have 1,000,000. Say one-half of this number are women. The number is the complement of the army, and between the ages of fifteen and fifty, and before any waste or loss by the war. If we deduct from it those who are irreversibly wounded in the various battles of the war, we have 500,000. To this we add the number of the white population of the several States now held under rebel control, between the ages of fifteen and fifty years, is as follows:

Alabama, 1,200,000  
Arkansas, 1,000,000  
California, 1,000,000  
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South Carolina, 1,000,000  
Texas, 1,000,000  
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West Virginia, 1,000,000  
Total, 10,000,000

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SECESSIONISTS' HEAT SOUTH FROM KNOXVILLE.

REBELS, CLIPPINGING DOWN TO THEIR OWN. A recent Knoxville letter says:

"There is quite a flutter here among the white-faceted gentry who, during the flattering progress of a siege we had just made their disloyalty so apparent by words and actions, that forbearance with them, on part of the government, ceased to be a virtue. Accordingly, a batch of some one hundred special orders were issued from the provost marshal's office, on the 17th inst., informing each person that their presence was no longer desirable, and giving them notice to pack up traps, instantly, for a trip to the Confederacy. The following is a specimen of the order:

"OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL, KNOXVILLE, January 27, 1864.











## THE CITY.

Thermometrical Record.  
KEPT BY DAY & JENKS, DRUGGISTS, CORNER OF  
THIRD AND CHURCH STREETS.

FEBRUARY.	7:30 A. M.	1 P. M.	6 P. M.
1 Monday.....	11	39	21
2 Tuesday.....	11	36	22
3 Wednesday.....	11	36	22
4 Thursday.....	11	36	22
5 Friday.....	11	36	22
6 Saturday.....	11	36	22
7 Sunday.....	11	36	22
8 Monday.....	11	36	22
9 Tuesday.....	11	36	22
10 Wednesday.....	11	36	22
11 Thursday.....	11	36	22
12 Friday.....	11	36	22
13 Saturday.....	11	36	22
14 Sunday.....	11	36	22
15 Monday.....	11	36	22
16 Tuesday.....	11	36	22
17 Wednesday.....	11	36	22
18 Thursday.....	11	36	22

\*Below zero.

## A Statement of Facts.

SAINT PAUL, Feb. 18, 1864.  
 EDITOR: I was, unintentionally no doubt, did me a wrong in the report of Police Court yesterday, when commenting on the case of Joseph Lewis vs. Reardon, for assault and battery.

You say, among other things, "and struck Lewis, only after failing in any other way to keep him from entering an entrance." I was not less six feet from the doors of the building when Mr. Reardon assaulted me, and when the assault took place, both doors of the building were, and had been, shut some five minutes, as testified to by one of the Brothers Williams. A dense crowd of persons from 100 to 150 citizens were immediately in front of said doors, hoping to gain an entrance, while I was at one side of the crowd. How could I have been trying to force an entrance then, and if not, why was I trying to assault me because of forcing an entrance, whereas it was an utter impossibility to force my way to the doors, had I entered such an idea.

I have to submit to the verdict of the Jury, but I respectfully submit to you, that after having received advice at the hands of "fighting" officials, and the usual redress in such cases denied, it is rather hard that your paper should turn me over to the community in which we both live, as a rowdy, richly deserving the treatment I received.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH LEWIS.

Mr. Lewis is mistaken in attributing to me the statement to which he has alluded. I was not less six feet from the doors of the building when Mr. Reardon assaulted me, and when the assault took place, both doors of the building were, and had been, shut some five minutes, as testified to by one of the Brothers Williams. A dense crowd of persons from 100 to 150 citizens were immediately in front of said doors, hoping to gain an entrance, while I was at one side of the crowd. How could I have been trying to force an entrance then, and if not, why was I trying to assault me because of forcing an entrance, whereas it was an utter impossibility to force my way to the doors, had I entered such an idea.

We regret to see that John H. May or "local" of the Pioneer is irritated. We should judge from his productions yesterday morning, that he was almost rapturous enough to hit. He so far forgot the dignity of his double position as to make two or three statements that if put into the crucible of truth would come out lies. Now, this is very naughty for an editor of this paper, and also sets a bad example for that other little rag that plays second fiddle to his Honor the "local." (Nayor) in conducting his department of the paper.

John H. admits, by the way, the authorship of the articles mentioned in our specifications yesterday, and speaks of them as "OUR comments upon events of local interest." The appropriateness of the pronoun "our," is enhanced by the double capacity of "local" and Mayor, in which the articles were written. But John, you should be the indignant one, and not the people, about your having joined the "purification." We are proud of it and could not keep still. Besides the public would soon have noted the difference between the master spirit, that now controls the local department of the Pioneer, and the sweet old fellow who previously had it in charge, but now acts as a facile foil for his superior, and when the Mayor ("local") cries "ho-ho," has ten to his duty by shouting "ho-ho."

It is true, you are young in the business, but you should be careful to preserve your christian composure. Now, please don't remove your line this cold weather, dear little John.

HOUSE OF HOPE TABLEAU FESTIVAL.  
 We are requested to state that on Thursday next, the 25th inst., the ladies of the House of Hope congregation will give an entertainment at Ingersoll's Hall, the leading features of which will be the exhibition of tableaux, a supper, and, we believe, music also. The object of the entertainment is, we believe, to assist in raising the residue of the debt of the House of Hope.

Notice of the meeting of the House of Hope to prevent any conflicting arrangements on the part of other societies.

STOLEN GOODS FOUND.—Ex-Officer Patterson, who has been acting as an independent detective, yesterday traced up the robe which was stolen from Mr. Broome last fall, and found it in a second-hand store. The property was first recognized by him while searching a house for some stolen goods, and he kept his eye on the parties until he managed to restore it to its owner.

POLICE COURT.—The only case before the City Justice was that of a young man arrested on oath of the inmate of a house of bad character, charging him with battery. The evidence totally failed to substantiate the charge, and the accused was released.

The friends of Rev. B. F. Cray intend to give him a donation visit at Jackson Street Methodist Episcopal Church, this Friday evening. The hour named for the opening is half past six o'clock.

The wonderful Sun-opticon will exhibit at St. Anthony's Hall, St. Anthony, tonight. Our St. Anthony friends of course will not miss this opportunity of seeing this most delightful exhibition.

There will be a meeting of the farmers and all others interested in agriculture at the Capitol this Friday evening at seven o'clock.

This flag-staff of the Capitol blew down on Monday.

HEADQUARTERS DRAFT DEPT.  
 PORT SKEELING, Minn., February 17, 1864.  
 (Specimen, No. 4.)  
 All officers and soldiers must order to Port Sailing, Minn., for the purpose of conducting recruits to their respective Regiments, will report to these headquarters without delay.

FAHAY REYNOLDS.  
 64377 L. Col. Commanding Draft Depot.

## Legislature of Minnesota.

## SIXTH SESSION.

## SENATE.

THURSDAY, Feb. 18.  
 Senate opened at the usual hour with prayer by the Chaplain.

REPORTS.  
 By Senator SPRAGUE—a petition from the Supervisors of Le Roy Township, Mower Co., which, on his motion, was referred to the Senate on Mower.

Also, a petition from the citizens of Rock Township, Mower county, with a similar reference.

By Senator OTTMANN—S. F. No. 123, a bill for an act relating to the town of Lake City.

By Senator OTTMANN—S. F. No. 114, recommending its passage.

Also, S. F. No. 79, with amendments. Same recommendation.

By Senator McKUSICK—S. F. No. 101. Same recommendation.

The above reports were adopted.

HOUSE BILLS ON SECOND READING.  
 House Files Nos. 55, 58, 59, 61, 75, 76, 93, 97, 109, 102, and 108 were read the second time.

Senate Files 114, 121 and 122, were read a second time.

CONCURRENCES.  
 The Senate then took up S. F. No. 29, to amend the act relating to taxes and sales, which had been amended in the House of Representatives. The amendments were concurred in.

PASSED.  
 S. F. No. 79, a bill for an act to amend chapter 104 Statutes relating to Grand Jurors.

S. F. No. 75, to amend the act providing for Township organization. Approved February 23, 1864.

S. F. No. 108, a bill imposing a fine for "running toll" on bridges, and driving faster than a walk over the same.

The bill fixing the salaries of State officers, reported back by the Committee on Finance.

Senator RICE moved to strike the sum \$2,000, and insert \$2,500, for the Governor's salary.

Senator BERRY said this was more than was given by States of eight or ten times the population of Minnesota.

Senator RICE wished to see a liberal salary given the Governor. What other States give ought not to influence us. The Governor of this State ought to have a respectable living, and \$2,500 was little enough to furnish him with a comfortable home.

The amendment was lost by the following vote—yeas, 7; nays 12, as follows:  
 Yeas—Senators Cameron, Rice, Shillock, Stevens, Swift, Warner, Wilson.  
 Nays—Senators Berry, Daniels, Langley, Lincoln, McKusick, Miller, Morrison, Norton, Ottmann, Pillsbury, Sprague, Thatcher.

THE LAMSON RELIEF BILL.  
 S. F. No. 29 was taken up.

A debate sprung up on this bill similar to the one reported a few days since.

Senator RICE made a strong appeal in favor of allowing a substantial appropriation to Mr. Lamson, whose distinguished services, age, and bravery called for such a testimonial.

Mr. BERRY replied, declaring that no doubt Mr. Lamson had done much, but, as he had done so well, he advocated the allowance of a commensurate salary (\$200).

Senator RICE urged a proper acknowledgment of Mr. Lamson's services, which, he said, were very valuable. It would be unjust and ungenerous to allow him merely that which any other man could earn by his own efforts. He had shown great prudence and courage in his action in the killing of Lincoln.

Senator STEVENS moved to give \$500 to the two-making no distinction between the old man and his son.

Some skirmishing on motions then ensued. Senator RICE said if the amount was to be cut down to a mere pittance, he would be unjust and ungenerous to allow him merely that which any other man could earn by his own efforts. He had shown great prudence and courage in his action in the killing of Lincoln.

Several Senators asked leave to offer amendments. Objected to.

Senator THACHER moved to refer the bill to the Senate from Hennepin East (Mr. Pillsbury) with instructions to report a substitute for appropriating \$200 to Nathan Lamson.

Mr. PILLSBURY, thereupon made the amendment and reported it back as amended. The bill was put on its passage, and the yeas and nays being ordered, there were yeas 13, and nays 8, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Cameron, McKusick, Miller, Morrison, Norton, Ottmann, Pillsbury, Sprague, Thatcher, Stevens, Swift, Warner, and Wilson.  
 Nays—Berry, Daniels, Langley, Lincoln, McKusick, Miller, Morrison, Norton, Ottmann, Pillsbury, Sprague, Thatcher, Stevens, Swift, Warner, and Wilson.

So the bill passed.

IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.  
 Senator SWIFT in the Chair. Various bills were considered and recommended to report. At one o'clock the committee rose and reported. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
 THURSDAY, Feb. 18, 1864.

Mr. GATES presented a petition of citizens of Cherry Grove, Goodhue county, asking an amendment of the laws so that the taxes shall be collected by Town Treasurers. Referred to Committee on Taxes and Town Laws.

Mr. LINDSEY presented the claims of R. M. Richardson for shot, powder, and blankets furnished citizens of Stearns county in 1862, and also the claims of M. M. Folsom for publishing Adjutant General's orders. To Committee on Claims.

The Committee on Judiciary reported an amendment to S. F. No. 102, to repeal section 10 of the act of the Legislature relating to Sheriffs. The amendment adds an additional section.

Mr. GATES offered a resolution to appoint a Committee of three to examine in the office of the Secretary of State, whether a bond has been filed by the Treasurer of the Board of Regents of the State University, to inquire who has sold stamps on the University lands, Adopted, and Messrs. Gates, Youmans and Richardson were appointed.

Mr. FOSTER, II. F. No. 130, granting land to Southern Minnesota Railroad to aid in construction of a portion of said road. Grants a full section of swamp land per mile in Winnebago Land District. To Committee on Railroads.

By Mr. LETFOLD, II. F. No. 131, to authorize the town of Waconia, in Carver County, to assess a tax of ten mills for building and repairing bridges and paying indebtedness. To delegation from Carver.

Also II. F. No. 132, to amend the acts providing for town organization. To Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. BULLIS—II. F. No. 133, relating to certain claims. The President be and he is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the term of one year from the passage of this act, an Assistant Secretary of War, who shall be paid the same salary as that of the Secretary of War, who shall perform all duties in the office of the Secretary of War belonging to that Department as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, or as may be required by law. Approved, January 19, 1864.

A New Bill for Iron Clads.  
 From the New York Tribune.  
 In all the iron-clad vessels that have

yet been tried there are two practical difficulties for which, as yet, there has been found no remedy. The one is the weight of the armor, and the other, covered with four and a half inches of iron, roll so heavily that they cannot be relied on as sea-worthy, or if seaworthy must be insufficient in their armaments.

To meet these difficulties the minds of inventors are everywhere at work, and anything that promises success should meet with encouragement. Among the latest methods at that of Mr. Montgomery, the inventor of the corrugated steam-boat, who proposes to apply that form of iron as ship-armor.

He claims that his method secures both buoyancy and strength to the ship, and admits, therefore, of putting on board a sufficient armament, as it does away with a large weight of superfluous iron. In a vessel of 1,500 tons burden there is, according to his plan, a saving of 400 tons of metal, and eighteen inches draft of water; in a vessel of 7,500 tons burden, a saving of 1,000 tons and nineteen inches draft.

His plan, in short, is to take the corrugated iron, and to put it on board a sufficient armament, as it does away with a large weight of superfluous iron. In a vessel of 1,500 tons burden there is, according to his plan, a saving of 400 tons of metal, and eighteen inches draft of water; in a vessel of 7,500 tons burden, a saving of 1,000 tons and nineteen inches draft.

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# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME IV.

SAINT PAUL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1864.

NUMBER 43.

## The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, SATURDAY, FEB. 20.  
This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore results in a more complete and accurate representation of the news of the day than any other paper in the State.

## THE HERALD'S ABOLITION SCHEME.

What do you suppose is the reason why the New York Herald is dissatisfied with Mr. Lincoln? You might make a thousand guesses without hitting the true one. We take it for granted, ladies and gentlemen, that you give it up.

Well, then, the reason why the New York Herald opposes Mr. Lincoln's administration is because—Mr. Lincoln is not radical enough on the Abolition question for the New York Herald!

The Herald has been the antelope in the race of revolution, and Mr. Lincoln is too conservative for the Herald. Indeed, the Herald just now fills it difficult to find a suitable living representative of its extreme anti-slavery convictions, or any original or sympathetic person in the line to pour its burning and denouncing passion for instantaneity and universal Abolition.

It is long past our love for Mr. Jefferson Davis—his position in his ancient and natural channels—bursts out in the opposite direction and pours its accumulated torrents of affection on the head of Mr. Sumner. Yes, Mr. Sumner, as sure as you are alive.

The South and the North are in conjunction—the Devil and St. Michael have met and kissed each other—the lion and the lamb lie down together—and the rabble-organ of pro-slavery compromise is again in harness with the Apostle of Freedom.

You can mark the steps of its oscillation from the abolition of Secession to the prohibition of Abolition as easily as you can mark the progress of the sun's declination from the winter to the summer solstice. From Jeff. Davis and the Montgomery Constitution in 1861, this political pendulum has already swung round on its way to the opposite extreme.

clear forward to, and even beyond, the extreme position in the anti-slavery movement held by Charles Sumner. No matter what the Herald says of Mr. Lincoln, but hear what it says of Mr. Sumner.

Senator Sumner introduced a comprehensive and conclusive settlement of the slavery question, and the Senate Committee reported an amendment to the constitution providing for the immediate abolition of slavery through State legislation. Strange as it may appear, Mr. Sumner seems to be the only man in either House upon whom the time has been taken to form a conviction that the only way to the abolition of slavery is through the administration, on the subject of slavery, and that the only way to the abolition of slavery is through the administration, on the subject of slavery, and that the only way to the abolition of slavery is through the administration, on the subject of slavery.

But the Herald out-Sumners even Sumner, and is more rabidly Abolition than even the acknowledged leader of the Constitutional Abolitionists. It proposes to ride right over the little difficulties which have deterred the Senate thus far from adopting the proposed amendment for the abolition of slavery in this wise:

We find no embarrassment in approving this motion of Senator Sumner, for a constitutional amendment which will do away with the Southern institution of slavery completely and forever. We think that the time has come when this proposed amendment may be incorporated in the constitution before the next session of the Senate. Let Congress declare that a State in armed rebellion against the constitution shall lose its right to secede, and that the United States shall recognize said constitution, and the difficulty of the situation will be cleared, and the difficulty of the situation will be cleared, and the difficulty of the situation will be cleared.

The way thus being cleared, it will be an easy matter to pass the proposed constitutional amendment by a two-thirds vote in each House; and there can be no doubt that in six or three months, as Congress may appoint the day, this amendment will be ratified by three-fourths of the States, each through a State Convention. Then, dispensing with those political humbugs known as military governors of rebellious States, and with President Lincoln's unconstitutional and threatening one-tenth system of restoration, let the revolted States be left to the established laws and articles of war till ready to recognize the constitution as it stands amended; and then with the suppression of the rebellion, there will be an end to Southern slavery, root and branch.

Based upon Senator Sumner's proposed constitutional amendment, this is our plan for the settlement of the slavery question. We have time and opportunity for action. Now the time has come, and we truly believe that it only needs a single able, earnest and active man in Congress to put this bill in motion in order to secure the grand and glorious objects in view of a perfect Union and a solid and permanent peace.

**SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION.**  
Nothing has as yet turned up to indicate, with any degree of certainty, the real destination of the heavy columns of troops which recently moved southward from Western Tennessee into Mississippi and from various points on the Mississippi eastward, under the direction of General Sherman.

One of these columns, composed of a large number of troops, gathered from the garrisons of all posts along the river, recently moved from Vicksburg, under the command of Gen. McPherson, towards Jackson, and either from thence to Meridian along the great line of Railroad which connects these places in a due east course with Selma and Montgomery in Central Alabama, or from Jackson in a Southeasterly direction to Mobile.

At the same time a heavy cavalry force under Gen. W. L. Smith and Gen. Grierson, has moved southward from La Grange, down the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad, to sweep the rebels out of Northern Mississippi, and destined, no doubt, to join McPherson's column somewhere on the road from Jackson to Meridian or Mobile.

A third column of considerable strength, said to be cavalry, has been dispatched from Natchez, and a fourth of negro troops, from Port Hudson designed it is presumed, to form a junction at some convenient point of rendezvous with McPherson's column on either of the above lines. When these four converging columns unite, they will form a large army which will be under the command of General Sherman, though the points of junction of these various branches of the great expedition, its route beyond Jackson, or its destination, are still merely matters of conjecture.

The probability is that it will move eastward along the line of the railroad already mentioned, from Jackson through Meridian towards Selma on the Alabama river which is the Southern terminus of the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad and an extensive depot of rebel stores.

If the occupation of Selma, or even a movement in that direction, did not compel the immediate evacuation of Mobile, it would at least threaten to flank the position of Johnston and by threatening important points in his rear which the rebels cannot afford to lose—compel him to retreat from Dalton to protect Selma and Montgomery; and we may be sure that Grant would not be slow in following him up.

If the rebel forces can be forced southward to protect Montgomery, Mobile will be uncovered to the operations of our forces. With this fall we would have the Alabama river, navigable from the Gulf to Montgomery, as a new base of operations and supplies, where we could throw our armies at will into the heart of the Cotton States.

**LEGISLATIVE FARMERS MEETING.**  
The second meeting of the Legislative Farmers' Club, if we may so call it, was held last evening at the Capitol and was largely attended by farmers and horticulturalists, in and out of the Legislature, who were attracted by the universal interest which is felt in the discussion, which, as at the previous meeting, was on the subject of "Fruit Growing."

Hon. Jabez Benson, who presided, Messrs. Dixon of Winona, Lee of Hudson, Dr. Day and Mr. Ames of St. Paul, Mr. Cameron of Houston and Mr. Hunt of Fillmore, addressed the meeting in highly interesting remarks, embodying much valuable information, and of which we have a full photographic report. This report is too extended for our space in this issue, but will be published in tomorrow's Press.

It will suffice in closing this brief notice, to say that the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, embodies the general conclusion reached by the meeting:

Resolved, That it has been demonstrated that nearly varieties of apples can be successfully cultivated in Minnesota.

We refer our readers to tomorrow's Press for a full photographic report of the proceedings.

**ATTORNEY GENERAL BATES.**  
The following is among the letters transmitted to the Committee of Arrangements for the Washington Banquet to the Minnesota First. It did not appear in the report of our Washington correspondent because, as will be seen, it was not received till two days after the affair. We print from the autograph original, and the tremendous hand-writing indicates that age is making inroads on the physical powers of Father Bates, as he is familiarly called at Washington:

429, F STREET, WASHINGTON, February 8, 1864.  
Hon. J. Donnelly, Hon. Wm. Windom, and Hon. Cyrus Alfred of Minnesota:  
I have just now—since one o'clock P. M.—been honored by the receipt of your note of the 6th inst., inviting me to meet at dinner, on that day, the veteran First Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers, to which gallant corps your State is, doubtless, grateful for the honor reflected on it from so many bloody fields.

I suppose, gentlemen, that your note was, in due time, sent to my public office, and was, by some accident, detained there, so that it did not reach me, in my sick room at home, until now. I none the less, thank you for your invitation, though the occasion is past. I was then, as I am now, confined, by severe indisposition, which alike unfit me for labor and pleasure.

Under other circumstances I would have been glad to contribute anything in my power to praise and honor the men who have so bravely and faithfully served their country. Very respectfully, gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
EDWARD BATES.

We publish on our second page to-day, the text of Thurlow Weed's letter proposing the repeal of the Homestead Law and the pledging of the public lands to pay the Public Debt, on which we commented the other day.

## Memorial to the President from the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce.

THE ROUTE TO IDAHO AND PROTECTION THEREOF.

To his Excellency, the President of the United States.  
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In these days of air-lines and direct routes, the simple statement of this fact will suggest its importance to the Government, in opening up easy communication between the distant and remote sections of our country, affording facilities for emigration, encouragement to the settlement and development of the resources of our unsettled territories, saving millions of dollars (presently and prospectively) in the transportation of mails, and establishing commercial and social relations with the Pacific States by bringing them into nearer neighborhood and annihilating the distance which is calculated to alienate and estrange.

Secondly, The route proposed is through a good agricultural country, well supplied with wood, water and grass, and for these reasons is destined at once to be settled and occupied by a population which, in a very few years, will supersede the necessity of military posts, and form the nucleus of new States and Territories.

All other routes traveled have been found deficient in these important advantages.

Thirdly, The establishment of such posts, in the estimation of military men, is demanded by the exigencies of the Indian war. If this war is ever to be ended, it is believed that it must be done by transferring the base of operations from this State to the territory of the enemy. We can never afford to fold our arms and wait the time and pleasure of these Indians to attack us. The base of operations should be in their own country, and the presence of troops at these posts will serve the purpose of protecting emigrants and opening up by actual settlement a great highway to the Pacific, giving the government an ample return for its outlay, in the advantages just above recited; it will, at the same time, greatly facilitate the solution of our Indian difficulties, and prove in the end the most efficient and the most economical means of holding these savages in check, and compelling them to sue for treaties advantageous to the Government.

With Saint Paul as a base of operations, the war will be long and expensive. The summer is consumed in fighting out and marching to the enemy's country, and the fall in returning to the base, to lie idle during the winter.

For these reasons and that the great incursion of an Indian war on our State's prosperity may be removed, that our State may receive that protection to which it is entitled at the hands of the general Government, and that the other interests already alluded to may be subserved, we ask for the establishment of a line of military posts, commencing at the near Big Stone Lake and extending to the gold fields of Idaho upon the most direct and practicable route.

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J. W. McCLUNG, Secretary.

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## LATEST NEWS, By Telegraph.

FROM WASHINGTON.  
Meade to Retain Command—San Francisco in Danger—Sumner's Report—Officers Paroled—Postal Routes to Canada—Report of the Conference Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.  
There will be no change in the command of the Army of the Potomac. It is understood Meade will retain the position for the next campaign.

There was something of a sensation in the Senate to-day, by a statement of Mr. Jones, relative to the imperative necessity of sending a fleet of war vessels to the Pacific coast, without delay. The authorities have positive information that rebel steamers have left Asia for that coast, and it is feared San Francisco will be invaded before the Navy can afford the requisite protection.

[Times Special.]—Senator Sumner's report on the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law and the legalization of the Emancipation Proclamation was read in Committee to-day, and will be presented to the Senate on Monday.

Several hundred copies of the Amnesty Proclamation have been sent into Lee's army within a week. The effect is already perceptible in the increased number of deserters.

[Tribune's Special.]—The officers who escaped from Richmond have been granted a furlough of thirty days.

In the House Mr. Garfield stated that there will be \$74,000,000 of gold in the Treasury July 1st, at the present rate of receipts, and the pledges of the Government to pay out at \$25,000,000.

The Postoffice Department of Canada, having, for sake of uniformity, consented to modify the postal arrangements between the United States and Canada, of 1861, as to establish a uniform postal for letters of 10 cents as the single rate between Canada and all parts of the United States, it is ordered by Postmaster-General Blair, that in future the international postal charge on all letters between Canada, and any part of the United States, shall be 10 cents the single rate for half an ounce or under; prepayment optional or route of convenience.

The Committee of Conference on the enrollment bill, have agreed to exempt drafted men under a single call, from the payment of one year's pay, and to exempt the enrollment of persons of African descent, and payment of \$10 to the legal agent, and payment of \$10 to the legal agent, and payment of \$10 to the legal agent.

**XXXVIIIth Congress.**  
FIRST SESSION.  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

SENATE.—[Thursday's Proceedings Continued.]—In the course of his speech Mr. DAVIS referred to a remark attributed to Mr. Seward by Lord Lyons on newspaper authority in which the Secretary of State is reported as having said: "I have no objection to Mr. Davis's coming to New York, but he will be arrested, and a citizen of Indiana will be placed in his stead."

Mr. DAVIS proceeded to comment on such a state of affairs.

Mr. ANTHONY interrupted and wished to know whether the Senator from Kentucky was cognizant of the truth of the paragraph, and would inquire whether it were not more proper to know the facts before passing them before the Senate with his comments upon them.

Mr. DAVIS declined to be interrupted as he knew the Senate was weary with his talk and to acknowledge the God's truth he was tired of it himself. [Great laughter.] Mr. Davis referred to a meeting held at one time in Mass., at which resolutions were passed inciting the negroes of the South to revolt against their masters. The Senators from Massachusetts took a prominent part in that meeting and yet did not raise a word of objection against such an outrage.

**IDAHO.**  
Captain Fisk in New York—His Reports from the Gold Regions.

New York, Feb. 19.  
Capt. Fisk, of the Northern Land Expedition, has arrived at New York from Idaho en route to Washington.

The reports that his land were killed by Indians were untrue. All returned safely.

Capt. Fisk reports fifteen millions in gold dust there awaiting transportation to New York.

The inhabitants are mostly all Californian miners.

Capt. Fisk has a nugget valued at \$250, a present from a miner to Mr. Lincoln. He estimates the emigration to Idaho this summer at 10,000.

The gold region of the Yellow Stone is under the northern base of the Black Hills and in all the gullies leading into the Big Horn, a principal tributary to that river.

**STEAMER FIRED INTO.**  
NEW YORK, Feb. 19.  
New Orleans correspondents report the firing into the steamer Sallie Robinson by guerrillas near Donaldsonville, on the morning of the 10th. No one was hurt.

**COUNTY CONVENTION.**  
WHEATLAND, The Republican Union State Convention Committee have called a State Convention to select Delegates to represent Minnesota at the ensuing National Union Convention, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President. It is therefore

Ordered, That a Convention composed of Delegates selected by the Unconditional Union Electors of Ramsey County, who sustain the Administration and suppress the Rebellion, regardless of past political differences, be held at the Court House, on SATURDAY the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of selecting Delegates to represent this county in said State Convention.

The several wards of the city of St. Paul will be entitled to five Delegates each, and the various townships of Ramsey County to one each, with the exception of Rose, which will be entitled to two Delegates.

It is recommended that primary meetings for the selection of said Delegates be held at the usual places of worship, on Friday, the 26th inst., in the various townships at 2 o'clock, and in the several wards at 7 P. M.

By order of the County Convention Committee,  
GEO. W. MOORE, Chairman.

**TIFFANY & Co., N. Y.**  
And for sale at the most reasonable rates, at Manger Bros. Music Store, Concert Hall Block, Feb. 19.

**WANTED TO RENT.**—A first-class furnished house, for a year, from May 1st. Large garden desirable. Address Postoffice Box 706.

**RAILROAD TICKET FOR SALE.**  
At a liberal discount, a first class ticket from La Crosse to Chicago, St. Paul, and Baltimore. Enquire of H. D. O'BRIEN, Feb. 19.

**WANTED TO RENT.**—A furnished house. Apply at this office. Feb. 19.

## New Advertisements.

LET YOUR LIGHT SO SHINE  
that others seeing the superior brilliancy thereof may be constrained also to buy their Oil of



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PUBLISHED DAILY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

TERMS:—DAILY PRESS—By mail, \$2.00 per annum, or 70¢ per month in advance.  
—WEEKLY PRESS—\$5.00 per annum; \$2.50 for six months; \$1.25 for three months; 50¢ for one month.  
—WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, \$2.00; one month, 50¢.  
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## AGENTS FOR THE PRESS.

The following persons are authorized to act as Agents for the Press:

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# Securities will recede, in all probability, below the lowest point they have yet reached; but until the drawing is over it will be a hazardous operation to sell on speculation, except with the express understanding that the bonds are not to be delivered, but differences only are to be paid or received.

In the meantime, the price of the bonds may possibly go much higher; but it is almost impossible to form an opinion on this point, as there are no means of ascertaining to what extent the delivery of the bonds may be insisted upon by the buyers.

## An Independent Telegraph Line from Milwaukee and Chicago to New York.

From the Chicago Journal, Feb. 12.

To-day marks an era in the history of telegraphic enterprise, for which the West has abundant reason to be glad. Monopolies are useful and tyrannical, and none more so than telegraphic monopolies. The establishment of an independent line—which, to all intents and purposes will be an opposition line—between Chicago and the seaboard, will effect a new order of things, and bring about a speedy reduction of the outrageous tariffs now imposed. The independent line does not intend, just at present, we are informed, to work below the rates, but that an opposition will eventually and speedily spring up cannot be doubted. The organization of the new company is as follows:

President—Nathan Randall, Syracuse, New York.

Secretary—S. C. Hay, New York.

Treasurer—Henry Norton, Aurora, N. Y.

General Superintendent—E. C. Feltows, Syracuse, N. Y.

Assistant General Superintendent—W. H. Kidland, Rochester, N. Y.

Last fall this company commenced the construction of a line of telegraph from New York to Chicago. The poles were put up through this city, and the wires placed upon them, about the middle of January, and the line extended to Milwaukee. The line was completed to Milwaukee last evening, and the only break between Chicago and New York, which is near Adrian, Michigan, will be closed up this evening. The line from New York is by the Hudson river post road to Troy, from thence, via Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls and Buffalo, to Dunkirk. From Dunkirk it stretches across the country to Jamestown, on the Atlantic and Great Western railroad, which is followed to Cleveland. From Cleveland it runs to Sandusky and Toledo, and then near the line of the Michigan Central Railroad to Chicago, and so on to Milwaukee.

A portion of the elegant office of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, under the Sherman House, has been secured by the company, and will be open for the transportation of messages to New York on Monday next. The office here will contain four operators, and many instruments, and be under the management of E. P. Porter, formerly the operator in the old office.

The line has been for some weeks in operation from Cleveland to New York, and as operators and instruments can be sent from New York, it will be open at every eligible point along the line.

This company design to extend their lines, in proper time, from Chicago all over the West—towards St. Paul, across Iowa, and even considering the matter of another line to the Pacific. A line from New York through Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh, and via Columbus and Cincinnati to St. Louis, is already in process of construction.

## How the Gambut Underwriter Was Destroyed.

Correspondence of N. Y. Times.

NEWBURN, N. C., Feb. 18, 1864.—The gambut underwriter had passed up the Neuse river near Fort Stephenson, throwing out her anchors and placing all her guns on the port side, to be in readiness for any service in case of an attack on the town. She was in command of Captain Jacob Westervelt, and had a crew of about forty, all told. About 1 o'clock at night, a part of Gen. Palmer's Staff went in a small boat to the underwriter to get her guns, and some of the crew with it, to make a reconnaissance up the river. Not long afterward the sentinel saw some boats approaching, and halting them, received no reply. He immediately fired his signal, and the crew, who were all sleeping, sprang to their feet, but before they could bring their guns to bear, the rebels were boarding the vessel. They came up on the starboard side, as before the guns had been moved, as before stated. A hand to hand contest ensued, but the enemy numbering about 200 overpowered the crew, and they had to give up their guns. They were then taken to the rebel camp, and the underwriter was set on fire. The attacking party, with their prisoners, poured into the small boats in haste, secured all of the boat's crew, and some of the captives—a sergeant—got into one boat. This fact soon became known among them, and the boat landed near Fort Stephenson, making the Captain a captive. Thus, under the shadow of the guns in the fort, and in sight of the guards in the breastworks, a gambut was wreathed from us, and must be destroyed. Certainly handsome thing for the rebels, but had for us.

## A Deserter Pardoned.

Columbus, Ga. Cor. Gazette.

An interesting deserter case has come to my knowledge, illustrating, very happily, both the infamy of copperheadism and the leniency of the Government. On yesterday, a tall, athletic young man, dressed in brilliant clothes, came into the Governor's office and announced himself a deserter from the 93d Ohio. He said he was willing to take the consequences of the crime after a statement of the facts. It appears that this soldier, whose name is Robert Johnson, was sent home on furlough early last season, the furlough expiring in September. While at home, the copperheads got around him and filled his ears with the wildest and strangest stories, such as "this is an abolition war," the intention of the Administration to destroy the Democratic party, and not restore the Union, &c. &c. Through such influences, he was induced to refuse to return to his regiment. Subsequently, relating his story to a neighbor in Washington county, he was convinced of the error of his course. He formed the resolution of coming to Columbus and delivering himself up. Gov. Brown became deeply interested, and consigning Mr. Johnson to the care of the Provost-Marshal, and asked for the man's pardon. He received in reply to the following characteristic dispatch:

WASHINGTON, February 10.—Robert Johnson, mentioned by you, is hereby fully pardoned for any supposed desertion up to date.

A. LINCOLN.

It is needless to say that Mr. Johnson is a happy man, and will, doubtless, hereafter a good soldier.

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## THE CITY.

**Thermometer Record.**  
 KEPT BY H. J. BROWN, DRUGGIST, CORNER  
 THIRD AND CEDAR STREETS.

FEELING	7:30 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
1 Monday	27	31	21
2 Tuesday	27	32	22
3 Wednesday	27	32	22
4 Thursday	27	32	22
5 Friday	27	32	22
6 Saturday	27	32	22
7 Sunday	27	32	22
8 Monday	27	32	22
9 Tuesday	27	32	22
10 Wednesday	27	32	22
11 Thursday	27	32	22
12 Friday	27	32	22
13 Saturday	27	32	22
14 Sunday	27	32	22
15 Monday	27	32	22
16 Tuesday	27	32	22
17 Wednesday	27	32	22
18 Thursday	27	32	22
19 Friday	27	32	22
20 Saturday	27	32	22
21 Sunday	27	32	22

\* Below zero.

## DARING ROBBERY!

**Grant & Freeman's Law Office**  
 Entered by Burglars.

**\$2,640 in Greenbacks, \$120 in Gold, and Sioux Scrip for 760 Acres, Stolen.**

**A FIVE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE "REFORMED POLICE."**

**A \$50 Wager that They Don't Amount to Shucks.**

One of the most daring of the numerous robberies committed during the past year, took place last night before last.

The law office of Messrs. Grant & Freeman, in Rogers' block, on Third street, was entered on Thursday evening, and robbed of \$2,640 in money, and Sioux scrip for 760 acres of land. The money and scrip were both in one of H. J. Brown's safe, which fastens with a combination lock.

Mr. J. M. Freeman, one member of the firm, D. F. Clouston, and Paul Ridger, occupy a convenient key, as no violence was used in effecting the entrance. The light was turned down just as it was taken from the safe, and the burglars were not in the least disturbed.

Mr. Freeman is the heaviest loser. All of the scrip and the money which belonged to him were in a small drawer inside of the safe, which was kept locked. This was broken open and was the only leakage that took place.

It contained, in greenbacks, eighteen \$100 bills, eight \$50 bills, \$140 in tens and twenties, and \$120 in gold in six \$20 pieces, making in all \$2,640.

The Sioux scrip consisted of 610 acres, in four 100 acre lots, eighty acres in one lot and forty acres in another, all amounting to 760 acres. Mr. Freeman has the letters and numbers of the scrip, and has notified the Land Department at Washington, so that it will be valuable to the thief or thieves, and it would not be surprising if they should magnanimously return it in consideration of the fact that, so far as they are concerned, it is good for nothing.

Mr. Freeman's pocket book was in another part of the safe and contained \$300 in greenbacks, in fives, tens, and twenties, all of which was taken. \$107 of this money had been collected for parties in Dubuque, and the remainder belonged to Mr. Grant. A note for between one and two hundred dollars and some other papers in the pocket book remained undisturbed.

The boldness of the act is astounding. A number of other parties are on the same floor in one of which a party of gentlemen were seated, probably at the very time the theft was committed. The hour in the evening was such that occupants of the building were liable at any moment to be passing up and down the stairs or through the hall. The turning of the lamp indicated that the occupants of the office were temporarily absent and the rascals undoubtedly did their work quickly. They must have been passing up and down the stairs, the contribution to which the lock was set and entering the office secured their booty in a very few moments and taken a hasty departure.

The Mayor's "reformed police" now have a fine opportunity to display their talents. The past year has been prolific of burglaries and not one of the villains have been arrested by our mastery police. One of the tickets of fines on the levee, has been broken open and robbed, Constans' warehouse on the levee has been entered and robbed, the office of the Bank of St. Paul on Jackson street has been entered by burglars, Colonel Hewitt's dwelling house in lower town has been entered and a large amount stolen, Heilmann's clothing store on Third street, has been robbed, C. C. Miles' locksmith shop on Third street has been entered by thieves, shops on Third street have had its windows smashed and shoes stolen, a case of jewelry has been seized in the presence of the owner and successfully carried off, citizens have been knocked down and robbed on the public streets, horses, harness, robes, &c., have been stolen, but no arrests have followed. We have merely mentioned such cases as chance to come to mind and by referring to our files could extend it to a fearful number.

With such a state of affairs there is reasonable ground for suspicion that the police, or some of them, are participants in the crimes which they do nothing to prevent or punish, and if not the actual perpetrators (though we should not be surprised if some of them were) at least silent accomplices. With fifteen policemen in a city of twelve thousand inhabitants, maintained at an expense of between six and eight hundred dollars a month, we have a right to expect the occasional arrest of a thief, and when crime has so uniformly escaped de-

tection, our citizens are justified in more than suspecting that some of our ostensible night-guardians are accomplices in the midnight robbing.

But the police have lately been "reformed." The Chief has been discharged and reappointed, not because he is a good officer, but owing to his political influence, and the Mayor informs us in his local columns, that the force has not been "much improved." We presume, and consequently do not expect any arrests to be made by them for this extensive robbery.

We will wager the Mayor or any of his "reformed police" fifty dollars against one, that they will not arrest the thieves and recover the stolen funds. We will give them a motion picture, to exercise their detective abilities. If our proposition is accepted it shall be understood that the money is to go to the successful officers. We believe our police force is, and always will be, inefficient and worthless as long as it has such a head as the present Mayor and Chief, and we are willing to take fifty dollars stake in that opinion. If we lose, we will in addition to paying the money, give the police credit for one good deed, a thing that we have not thus far had opportunity to do.

**THE THIRD REGIMENT.**—Twenty recruits enlisted at the Provost-Marshal's office yesterday, for the Third Regiment. In this district seventy in all have thus far been enlisted in the Third Regiment.

At Rochester, filling that company again up to its old standard, and making one hundred who have joined the standard of the Third Regiment.

Telegram given on Wednesday that a portion of the re-enlisted men of the Third were at La Crosse en route for home, was, it seems, premature. The train they were on was snowed in but reached La Crosse yesterday morning.

**WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.**—The Public Schools, in conformity to their ancient custom, the birthday of Washington will be properly celebrated by the Public Schools on Monday. Superintendent Mattocks has issued the following order:

**BOARD OF EDUCATION, SAINT PAUL, February 19, 1864.**—The Anniversary of Washington's birth, will be celebrated by the Public Schools, on Monday February 22. Exercises from Washington's Farewell Address will be read in all the schools with patriotic songs, speeches, and free lectures. The exercises will commence at 9 A. M. Citizens are invited to attend.

**JOHN MATTOCKS,**  
 Secretary.

**ST. PAULITES ON THE PACIFIC.**—From a private letter from San Francisco, we make the following extracts about St. Paul boys in that region:

N. B. Terwilliger is in the Board of Brokers, doing well.

Two of John Caster's brothers, Newhall, Vanderhorst, King, Kelley, Caro, Hallin, Mully, and Miss O'Brien, and Mr. and Mrs. Darr, and Messrs. Howard & Parker are doing well.

**BISHOP WHITFIELD** will administer confirmation in Gethsemane Church, Minneapolis, Sunday morning at half past ten o'clock, and in Holy Trinity Church, St. Anthony, Sunday afternoon at three o'clock. The Bishop will deliver a Missionary address in St. Mark's Church, Minneapolis, at half past seven o'clock p. m. The Bishop will meet his appointments in the towns on the Upper Mississippi, at the time published in his schedule of appointments.

**POWELL COURT.**—The only case before the Police Court yesterday, was that of a "good old deuteriocheatman" from the country, who was summoned to drink two Scotch Schnapps by some of his city friends, and when he got sober, found himself in the lock-up. He was discharged with advice not to be too convivial again.

We note as one of the remarkable events of the year that the Press locals got up nearly two columns yesterday, without borrowing from the Press, except a column yesterday, without the use of brains.

We note as one of the usual events of the day, that the Pioneer Mayor, ("the local") and his suite up nearly half a column yesterday, without the use of brains.

**THE ALARM OF FIRE** about nine o'clock last evening was occasioned by the burning of a small hay stack, in a vacant lot on Broadway near Eleventh Street. It belonged to a man named Barney McKay, and was set on fire by some boys at play.

**FRANCHISING.**—The Rev. A. D. Williams, Chaplain of the House of Representatives, is to preach in the hall of the Methodist Church of Anoka, on Sunday morning next.

**DR. GABRIELSON,** late Hospital Steward of Fort Ridgely, has been appointed Assistant Surgeon of the First Regiment.

**HEADQUARTERS DRAFT DEPT.,**  
 FORT SNELLING, Minn., Feb. 17, 1864.  
 (Special Orders, No. 4.)

All officers and enlisted men order to Fort Snelling, Minn., for the purpose of conducting the same to their respective Regiments, and to the same Headquarters without delay.

**FABIAN BRYDOLF,**  
 Feb. 17, 1864.

**G. W. NICOLS & CO.,**  
 are now manufacturing their celebrated

**FAYOR STOVES,**  
 Which, for elegance of finish, economy of fuel, and great superiority for heating apartments, far exceed any other offered in this market. They have on hand the most complete assortment of Cooking Stoves of the best varieties. They also have a large stock of Hardware, Tinware, Paints, Glass, Copper, &c. They manufacture to order, and guarantee the quality of their work. They are located at the corner of Third and Third streets, and invite the public to examine their stock before purchasing.

**COOK WANTED.**  
 A girl who thoroughly understands cooking can find a permanent situation, in a small family, by applying immediately at this office. Feb. 17.

**MRS. E. J. SPRAGUE,**  
 Photograph Gallery,  
 Over Lygo's Store, (late Hill & Kelley), St. Paul, Minnesota.

Picture taken in all the latest improved styles and at very low rates. Feb. 17.

**J. McCLOUD, JR.,**  
 Commercial Broker,  
 No. 103 Third Street, (Catholic Block).

Will buy and sell  
 REAL ESTATE, ANDY MERCHANDISE  
 Of all kinds on Commission,  
 LOAN MONEY, MAKE COLLECTIONS, PAY  
 TAXES, &c., &c.

Commis. 50c. collected and promptly sent. Feb. 17.

## Legislature of Minnesota.

## SIXTH SESSION.

FRIDAY, Feb. 19.

The Senate met at the usual hour.

**BILLS INTRODUCED.**

By Senator CAMERON—S. F. No. 123, a bill for an act for the removal of the La Crosse and La Crescent Banks.

By Senator WILSON—S. F. No. 124, a bill for an act to authorize the county of Stearns to issue bonds for certain purposes named therein.

By Senator MILLER—S. F. No. 127, a bill for an act to facilitate the construction of the Iron River Valley and Southern Minnesota Railroad and to continue certain acts in relation thereto. Ordered printed and referred to Committee on Railroads.

By Senator PORTER—S. F. No. 128, a bill for an act to facilitate the construction of the Iron River Valley and Southern Minnesota Railroad, and to continue certain acts in relation thereto. Ordered printed and referred to Committee on Railroads.

By Senator LINCOLN—S. F. No. 129, to lay out and establish a State Road across the line between Hennepin and Scott counties.

By Senator KORTON—S. F. No. 130—to change the name of the Town of Driehack to Adams.

By Senator THACHER (from Committee on Taxes and Tax Sales) S. F. No. 131—a bill supplementary to an act in relation to Taxes and redemption of lands sold for taxes, ordered printed.

**THE WOLF BOUNTY.**  
 The bill to pay a premium for wolf scalps was put on third reading.

Senator RICE moved to suspend this bill. If the country on the frontier wish to pay a bounty for wolves killed, let them do so, but let the country on the frontier pay the bounty, and let the country on the frontier pay the bounty.

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of Governors Miller, Swift and Ramsey, urging upon the Legislature to set aside these lands for the public institutions named in the bill. Referred to Committee on Incorporations.

By Mr. MOULTON—H. F. No. 140, to provide for the better collection of the poll tax for State purposes. (The same as H. F. No. 30, with the addition of a clause relating to the poll tax, 1865, and as explained by Mr. M., intended to meet the constitutional objection of members of the bill originating in the Senate. On motion of Mr. Moulton, the rules were suspended and the bill read a second and third time and the title amended by adding "being amendatory." &c.

By Mr. FITZ, H. F. No. 141, for the better registration of marriages, and to report on the sections of chapter 22 of Compiled Statutes. To special committee, Messrs. Fitz, Gibson and Graham.

By Mr. FITZ, from special committee, reported S. F. No. 30 to amend the charter of the Mississippi and Iron River Boom Company. The committee believed the charter to be unconstitutional, because the boom was an obstruction to navigation, and that the statute was void in that regard, and that the boom was obstructed by their boom. The bill was referred to Committee on the Whole.

**FIRST READING.**  
 S. F. No. 92, amendatory of acts providing for township organization. To Committee on the Whole.

S. F. No. 79, to amend chapter 101 of the Compiled Statutes, relating to grand juries, on judiciary.

S. F. No. 52, amendatory of acts authorizing St. Paul to issue its bonds in aid of the building of a railroad bridge across the Mississippi, to county delegation.

S. F. No. 108, imposing a fine for running a toll road, to County Delegation.

**THIRD READING.**  
 S. F. No. 82, to provide for a better collection of poll tax, &c. Laid on table.

By Mr. FITZ moved that the use of the Hall of the House be tendered to the Chaplain of the First Regiment, for religious services on Sunday for the benefit of soldiers of the First and other regiments.

**BANKS, BANKING, ETC.**  
 Mr. ARMSTRONG moved to take up the report of the joint special committee on the report of the Auditor of the State. The report was adopted, and read as follows:

The committee, to examine the Treasurer's accounts, and the securities deposited in the State Auditor's office, and to report thereon, have the honor to report, that they have examined the books and papers relating to the business of banking, having received the same from the Auditor, and have reported to the committee.

The Auditor's books show that the whole amount of notes intended to be used as currency, issued from his office to the various banking institutions of the State, is \$1,848,871.

That the circulation of the notes of the other banks, the Wisconsin County Bank, included, seems to be amply covered by the securities deposited in the State Auditor's office, and that the amount of currency intended to be secured by the State.

We find that the semi-annual and quarterly reports of the Auditor, on the securities deposited in his office, are not properly verified, that the books of the Auditor are not kept on a good system, and the records are clear and intelligible.

Your committee would call attention to the fact that the securities deposited are not so safely guarded as their importance seems to require. A sum deposited with the Auditor is all that is now required by the law, but we would recommend that each of the securities be deposited with the Auditor, so that it could not be again used until certified by the Auditor and countersigned by the Governor.

Your committee would further recommend that the Governor's seal be placed on the securities, and that the Auditor be required to keep a record of the securities, and that the Auditor be required to keep a record of the securities, and that the Auditor be required to keep a record of the securities.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st inst. as appears by the books of the office, was \$89,728. Of this amount \$19,200 belongs to the United States War Fund. But as the general government is largely indebted to the State, and the State is largely indebted to the United States, it is the duty of the State to provide for the payment of the debt, and to provide for the payment of the debt, and to provide for the payment of the debt.

Four committee also examined the securities held by the Treasurer, belonging to the personal funds of the State, and under the operation of the laws, is steadily increasing, your committee would recommend that a fire proof vault or vaults be built, large enough to hold the iron safes and the most important books belonging to the State, and that the vault be established in the capitol, for the better protection of the public property.

Before closing the report, your committee would take occasion to recommend, though not strictly in the line of the duties of the Auditor, that a sinking fund be created for the payment of the per cent. State bonds, falling due in 1867, and that the same be paid out of the Treasury, and that the same be paid out of the Treasury, and that the same be paid out of the Treasury.

On motion of Mr. BULLIS, the House took a recess till half past 2 o'clock.

**MONETARY.**  
 COIN AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.  
**Thompson Bros.,**  
 Bankers and Licensed Dealers in Land Warrants, Bonds, and other securities, 101 Broadway, N. Y.

**EXCHANGE RATES.**  
 Selling for. Premium  
 Bankable Funds..... 4 per cent.  
 American Gold..... 4 per cent.  
 Orders for United States Land Warrants, Stat  
 warrants, &c., promptly executed.  
 Standard United States Coupons paid at on  
 counter.  
 Foreign Certificates via Liverpool and Ham  
 burgh, drafts on England, Ireland and Scotlan  
 France, Germany and Sweden, and all other  
 places, for sale at our office.

**PORT SNELLING STAGE.**  
 Stages leave the Merchants' Hotel for Port Snelling, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., and 2 P. M., daily; returning, leave Port Snelling at 9 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M., daily. Apply to  
 JOHN NUTTING.

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## The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Office-Adjoining the Bridge.

**TERMS:**—DAILY PRESS: By mail, \$5.00 per annum, or 70¢ per month in advance. "WEEKLY PRESS: By mail, \$1.00 per annum, or 10¢ per month in advance. "WEEKLY PRESS: One copy, ten for \$1.00, or 10¢ per copy. "WEEKLY PRESS: One copy, ten for \$1.00, or 10¢ per copy. "WEEKLY PRESS: One copy, ten for \$1.00, or 10¢ per copy.

## Republican Union Convention.

A State Convention of all non-factional Union men who are opposed to the existing Democratic party, and who sustain the present National Administration in its great measures to maintain the Union and suppress rebellion, will assemble at the Hotel St. Paul, on Wednesday, March 24, 1884, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent Minnesota in the ensuing National Convention.

The number of delegates will be as follows:

Anoka.....	1	Morrison.....	1
Beaumont.....	1	Northfield.....	1
Blue Earth.....	1	Red Lake.....	1
Brainerd.....	1	St. Cloud.....	1
Carver.....	1	St. James.....	1
Chaska.....	1	St. Louis.....	1
Chgo.....	1	St. Paul.....	1
Crow Wing.....	1	St. Peter.....	1
Dakota.....	1	St. Vincent.....	1
Dodge.....	1	Union.....	1
Faribault.....	1	Wadena.....	1
Fergus.....	1	Washburn.....	1
Freeborn.....	1	Winona.....	1
Goodhue.....	1	Yellowknife.....	1
Hennepin.....	1		
Houston.....	1		
Island.....	1		
Le Sueur.....	1		
Lyon.....	1		
McLeod.....	1		
McLeod.....	1		
McLeod.....	1		

In behalf of the State Central Committee,  
W. L. WILSON, Chairman.

## COUNTY CONVENTION.

WHEREAS, The Republican Union State Central Committee have called a State Convention to select delegates to represent Minnesota in the ensuing National Union Convention, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President; it is therefore

Ordered, That a Convention composed of Delegates selected by the Unaffiliated Union Elements of Ramsey County, who sustain the Administration in its great measures to maintain the Union and suppress the Rebellion, regardless of past political differences, be held at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of selecting nine delegates to represent this county in said State Convention.

The several wards of the city of St. Paul will be entitled to five delegates each, and the various townships of Ramsey County to one each, with the exception of Rose, which will be entitled to two delegates.

It is recommended that primary meetings for the selection of said delegates be held at the usual places of voting, on Friday, the 26th inst., in the various townships at 2 o'clock, and in the several wards at 7 P. M.

By order of the County Central Committee,  
GEO. W. MOORE, Chairman.

## OUR RAILROAD PROSPECTS.

**Extension of the Chicago Road to St. Paul.**

**The First Road to the Pacific to be Through Minnesota.**

**English Capital Ready to Push Onward the Work.**

From the Chicago Tribune, 16th.

Our readers will remember a dispatch from our St. Paul correspondent a few days since, stating that the Northwestern Railway had secured the control of the Minnesota Pacific Railway between Winona and St. Paul. It was also added that the section between St. Paul and Hastings was to be completed during the coming summer, and that the line to St. Paul was to be finished at the earliest date possible. This arrangement is understood to be backed up by any needed amount of English capital, and that we shall have all rail to St. Paul, with bridges at Winona and Hastings at a very early day, there can be no possible doubt. The line is understood to be one of the most favorable in the West. In its entire course to St. Paul it will carry only an appreciable amount from a direct line.

The early completion of this road is connected with another and a more important movement. English capitalists interested in the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Managing Director of the Pacific Railway running Northwest from St. Paul, and we learn that C. J. Bridges, Esq., the Managing Director of the Grand Trunk, has returned from England with all the funds pledged to build that line between St. Paul and Pembina as fast as it shall be found advisable and profitable to do it. Thirty miles above St. Paul are finished and the line is to be finished at a hundred miles will be added during the coming summer. All the trade of the West, the rivers and streams that fall into Lake Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay, will pass to and through our city, over this line.

But this is not all. The Grand Trunk managers are not satisfied with the line as it is, they are not already perfected, to build the line to Pembina and the Pacific. This is one of the only two routes across the continent that will sustain a large and highly prosperous population throughout its entire course. The valley of the Saskatchewan is very large and productive, and on both sides the Rocky Mountains, the head waters of this great river and those of the Columbia, there are vast deposits of gold, which are already attracting the attention of the world. It is believed by many that this line will be completed across the continent long before our own Great Pacific. The line is understood to be backed up by any needed amount of English capital, and that we shall have all rail to St. Paul, with bridges at Winona and Hastings at a very early day, there can be no possible doubt. The line is understood to be one of the most favorable in the West. In its entire course to St. Paul it will carry only an appreciable amount from a direct line.

For us to speculate upon the effects which the early opening of a direct railway from St. Paul, to the magnificent valley of the Saskatchewan and the gold fields at the head of it, and so onward to the Pacific, upon the growth and prosperity of Chicago would be entirely useless. Those who have watched the city's progress since 1836 need not be told that this single road, when once completed, will stimulate our growth and our commerce more than all the roads that have been opened during the past history of the city. May we live to see this prediction, as we believe it will be, more than verified.

## New Senator from Kansas.

From the New York Tribune, 16th.

Thomas Carey, the new U. S. Senator from Kansas, is a leading man of Lawrence, where he is understood to be a Republican. Though a zealous Republican, he remained private life till he was elected to the Senate. He was elected to the Senate by a large majority, and he is understood to be backed up by any needed amount of English capital, and that we shall have all rail to St. Paul, with bridges at Winona and Hastings at a very early day, there can be no possible doubt. The line is understood to be one of the most favorable in the West. In its entire course to St. Paul it will carry only an appreciable amount from a direct line.

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## FRUIT GROWING IN MINNESOTA.

## HOW TO RAISE APPLES.

## What Apples to Raise

## Experience of Successful Fruit Growers.

## The Second Meeting of the Legislative Farmers' Club.

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## The State of New York.

Mr. A. J. Downing and Mr. Barry, of the *Rural New Yorker*, are my references for authority.

Red Astrachan, of Russia, Summer variety.

Duchess of Oldenburg, of Russia, Fall variety.

Tolman Sweet, of Rhode Island, Winter variety.

Winter Pippin, of Vermont, Winter variety.

Red Canada, of New England, Winter variety.

Bailey Sweet of Western New York, Fall variety.

House of Canada, fall variety.

Alexander of Russia, do.

St. Lawrence of Canada, do.

Ostin Pippin of Upper Canada, do.

Gravstein of Germany, do.

Flemish of Germany, do.

Northern Sweet of Canada, N. Y., do.

Hammond of Scotland, do.

Kewick Codlin of England, do.

Quite a large number of these fifteen varieties I have seen, bearing in Wisconsin, and some portions of Minnesota. Others I know nothing about, except what I can learn from Mr. Downing and Mr. Barry. Every one knows that a variety that would flourish in Russia would have some chance to live in Minnesota, as it is a much more severe climate than we possess.

The majority of those I have named are early summer and fall apples. Some of them are considered, by nurserymen in New York, to be the best winter apples. At a meeting held in February of last year at Rockport, N. Y., and attended by men from the New England States and nearly all portions of New York, they named as the twelve best varieties, both for table use and for market, a number of these same varieties mentioned here.

Among the sweets the Tolman Sweet was the first on the list. The Bailey Sweet, its original is extensively raised in Oswego county, N. Y.

I spent a portion of last winter and the latter part of the summer in Canada, and so far as I can judge from my observation and experience, the facts and experience brought out at that meeting, and to report on the present occasion. As these gentlemen were not now present, however, he would recommend that the meeting proceed with the discussion, which had by no means been exhausted.

He had heard that apples had been successfully grown at Winona, and called upon Hon. Mr. Dixon of that place to give the meeting some information upon that point.

Mr. Dixon said that he had had some experience in fruit-growing in Oswego county, New York State, having planted and raised an orchard of successfully bearing trees in that locality. During eight years experience in this State he had been able to arrive at some conclusions on the matter before the meeting.

First, he had come to the conclusion that fruit cannot be grown by setting out dead trees. This experiment had been tried in Winona County and also in Fillmore.

Trees had been brought from the East which have not a particle of vitality in them, and persons have been satisfied that they could not grow from them. Fruit trees cannot be successful, if indignantly selected or if carefully selected and planted without care afterward.

These are conclusions that have been arrived at from experience. But people after having been deceived—have taken a new start and become satisfied that fruit can be grown in Minnesota. I am fully satisfied of this myself. I know of some orchards in Winona county that are healthy and in a bearing state; two in particular that had produced quite a number of bushels of apples last season. The two are planted on sandy soil, with a clay subsoil, which is, perhaps, better for fruit-growing than any other. They are in, what we call, open timber, scattered over with scrub-oak. But I am satisfied that apples may be grown in any soil we have in our country. In the part in which I live a black mould mixed with sand from two to four feet deep. I am satisfied that we can grow fruit there, but that it requires a judicious selection of trees. There are trees that will stand our climate and which, if properly set out and cared for, will grow and flourish. It will not do for a man to set out twenty-five or thirty trees on an uncultivated prairie, and allow it to remain uncultivated afterwards. In setting trees it needs a good deal of care, and after having set them it needs care still. With proper care, and selection of proper varieties, we in our part of the State, are satisfied that apples can be grown. As regards other fruit I have seen some very fine specimens of pears and we have the small fruits in abundance.

Mr. Benson—What quantity of apple trees are growing in your orchard?

Mr. Dixon—There is one man who has a hundred trees in good growing order; another man by the name of Blair has a very good orchard. Many who had become discouraged at a want of success, have made a new start, and have once a son of trees. Some are going into it with the belief that finally it will be better than the raising of grain.

Mr. Smith—What do you consider the proper depth for planting trees?

Mr. Dixon—Most nursery men give proper directions. My experience is that they need to be put in the ground a little deeper than they are usually set. After setting them they want looking to, so that the dirt is kept properly around them. It is a good plan to mulch the ground about the trees in the fall. It retains the frost about the roots, and keeps the roots from heaving. It is perhaps where we have lost a good many trees, the frost coming in early and then the heat of the sun in March and April kills the trees. A covering of straw or coarse manure keeps the trees back until the cold weather is passed.

Mr. Nutting—Should that be done, if the ground is not thoroughly frozen? Would it be proper to take the snow from the trees, let it freeze, and then mulch it? My idea is, that if it is done in the fall it would prevent its freezing at all, and the object not only not attained but prevented.

Mr. Benson—The gentleman's idea is quite correct, if the covering is such as to prevent the ground from freezing. In this country, however, there is little danger, as the ground freezes deep and hard here. The ground certainly should be frozen, the object of the covering being to keep the frost from the ground.

Mr. Nutting—In that case is it not better to put it on in the spring, instead of the fall? In our dry climate it should be kept on during the dry season also.

Wherever might be put around the tree in the spring, would be rotted. I would only propose enough to hold the frost in the spring and then in the fall add another dressing.

I will call upon Mr. Lee to make his report or give his views in regard to this matter in such a form as he may deem best.

Mr. Lee, of Hudson—I am sorry to say that I have not prepared a report this evening. Not feeling well, I did not expect to be here. In addition to the varieties of apples named the other evening, I will add the following which so far as I can learn, have proved hardy in this State and throughout

## The conclusion that I have come to is that

the varieties will grow here and some will not. I find some half way across, growing, and the remainder frozen down to the ground every year. My idea is that the gentleman who proceeded me is very correct in his remarks.

I have observed that where the branches of other trees shade them they invariably live. I do not now remember a single instance that after transplanting in that situation they have died. It is my opinion that it is important the trees should be protected if it can be done.

If I should advise I should, advise the planting of trees upon the north slope, and if there is timber among them I would let it stand. I would have them protected from the sun and winds as much as possible. There is an idea that I have gained from agricultural works that it is important to plant the trees so that the principal roots extend and fill them with straw. When winter comes and the ground is frozen hard I put the tree with with the side of the frozen ground as possible, and after transplanting, the trees seem to grow right on without knowing that it was done.

Mr. Lee—I would recommend one thing more. In planting trees, be sure to select those that have not been trimmed up during their former growth. Allow the limbs to grow near the ground as possible. We cannot raise as handsome a tree in this country as in some parts of the West, where the protection with the limbs growing when trimmed up. They form a protection from the rude winter winds—nor does the sun have the same effect as when they are trimmed.

Mr. Cameron—I think it a good plan to plant the trees, inclining toward the south, so that the branches may protect the tree more fully from the rays of the sun.

Mr. Lee—I remember, two years ago, of visiting an orchard of standard pears in Brockport, New York. A gentleman from one of the New England States with the assistance of some friends had set out a standard pear orchard. He commenced to plant trees about fifteen years ago, and when I visited the orchard, he had something over five thousand bearing pear trees. His plan in planting was as follows: He set out every tree in a row, and he set them down the lower branches. His pear trees thus protected were never affected with blight. For three years in succession nearly all of his trees had borne in profusion. His trees were entirely healthy and as vigorous as those of a similar climate where they raise almost all kinds of fruit.

Mr. Ames, of St. Paul—I have been so unfortunate that I have no experience to give myself. Mr. Brainard, a neighbor of mine, however, set out an orchard some three years ago. He obtained his trees from Dr. King's nursery near Chicago, Illinois. The varieties were the Rhode Island Greening, the Roxbury Russet, the Russian Ramier, and the Livingston. I think none were the kinds Mr. Lee mentions. The first year after setting out the majority of them he had apples, and last year he had some two bushels. He gave me several and I think they were as fine apples as I ever ate. The trees are now in fine condition except a few Roxbury Russets. They are set on the very top of a hill, in a strong loam, and I consider it one of the most successful efforts at raising apples in this State that I have known. I do not think the trees were very old when set out. He had about 180 trees in number. They are set about ten or fifteen feet apart. He also has some pears, plums, and quite a variety of grapes all doing well.

Mr. Ames—I think he was to a nursery man giving him particulars of the climate, soil, &c., and telling him to send just such varieties as he should see fit.

As to my own experience I have nothing to say, for everything that I have set out with the exception of Siberian Crab apple trees have died. But I intend, in the spring, to set out an orchard. I propose to set it on the north side of a hill.

Mr. Benson—Can you tell us anything about what manures he used?

Mr. Ames—I think he mulched his trees, but I am not certain. He has cultivated the ground two years with beans. The ground is a high state of cultivation. The trees were standard.

Dr. Day—For my part I am a horticulturist more from observation than anything else. I am from what the Secretary has reported that I have but little more to say. I would like to know in what condition apple trees are now. Several orchards were killed during a severe winter several years since. It would be very interesting to know in what condition these orchards that have been named are now in.

—Do you consider it the cold or the warm weather we have had that has injured the trees?

A. Dr. Day—Eighteen degrees below zero, I see by agricultural reports, will kill many kinds of fruit trees. I have taken a green house plant at twenty degrees below zero and taken it into a dark cellar to thaw gradually and it would be preserved entirely. But if taken into a warm room, it would wilt and die as a boiled cabbage. I do not consider the absolute degree of heat or cold that effects plants and trees so much as the sudden changes from one to the other. You cannot have a plant in the light after it has been frozen, and have it preserved; but only when the light is excluded. I therefore ask how much effect the intense light of the sun we have here, upon the vitality of our trees?

A plant if placed in the light in a cellar will be destroyed, if in the dark it will be preserved, and I presume that it is the same with trees.



















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On and after JANUARY 1st, 1864, the Passenger Trains will run as follows:

MORNING.	
Leave St. Paul.	7:00 A. M.
Leave St. Anthony.	7:15 A. M.
Leave Minneapolis.	7:30 A. M.
Leave Anoka.	7:45 A. M.
Arrive at St. Paul.	8:00 A. M.
Leave Anoka.	8:15 A. M.
Leave Minneapolis.	8:30 A. M.
Leave St. Anthony.	8:45 A. M.
Arrive at St. Paul.	9:00 A. M.

**FREIGHT TRAINS.**  
Leave St. Paul daily at 1:00 P. M.  
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Leave Minneapolis daily at 1:30 P. M.  
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Arrive at St. Paul daily at 2:00 P. M.

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To the citizens of St. Paul I would say this

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To all whom it may concern:  
Take Notice--That I have purchased of E. D. Brown his lease of the store No. 113 Third-st.,  
and the original lease with his assignment there-  
of, and the consent of his lessors thereto, in writ-  
ing, is in my possession, and that I shall take  
possession of said store on the 15th day of April  
next, and that I have purchased all the store fix-  
tures and signs thereto belonging, and have in-  
scribed and signed by said E. D. Brown, who has con-  
sented, in writing, to give me possession thereof on  
April 15th, 1864. And I hereby notify all persons  
not to sub-let said premises or purchase said  
fixtures or signs from said E. D. Brown, unless they  
do it at their peril.  
C. L. GRANT.  
February 18th, 1864.

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Should examine our stock before purchasing.  
We will not be undersold in this market.

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Notwithstanding the Draft is postponed, we will  
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Now is the time for Bargains!  
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FINE BEAVER, &C., \$14, \$18 and \$25.  
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A large assortment, \$6 to \$20.  
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From a coarse Saitnet to a fine Doekin, all new  
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We have now in store one of the largest stocks  
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bought so that we can give bargains. Those in  
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**LEGAL NOTICES.**  
**NOTICE.**  
To Benjamin F. Irvine, John R. Irvine, Loren-  
zo A. Irvine, Louis Roberts, Daniel A. Roberts,  
the city of St. Paul, Henry M. Rice, Henry H.  
Sibley, James C. Ramsey, Charles W. Fair-  
banks, Charles E. Hittorff, Alexander Wilkin, John  
L. Stryker, Mary Edwards Stryker, J. Marshall  
Paul, Fredrick Von Glahn, Addie B. Wright, wife  
of Isaac P. Wright, Samuel Peterson, Jonathan  
H. Lockwood, Zedekiah B. Curtis, Isaac V. D.  
Harris, Robert Whitacre, Edward Z. Wickes,  
Hiram, Abraham Hart, Jason & Craig, Mary N.  
Whitall, Frederick Kouses, Samuel C. Edes,  
John C. Wilson, Albert Greenleaf, Henry C.  
Matthews, Alfred V. Scott, Richard Price, Bern-  
hard Maggobin, Mary A. E. Wiley wife of Samuel  
Wiley, John Napier, William Napier, George  
Napier, James Napier and Charles Brodie, parties  
to a certain deed, recorded in the office of the  
Recorder of Deeds, in the County of Ramsey, State  
of Minnesota, on the 10th day of January, 1864,  
bearing date the 10th day of January, 1864, and  
being the same as is more fully set forth in the  
recited deed, the undersigned, Judge of the Dis-  
trict Court of the Second Judicial District of the  
State of Minnesota, do hereby certify that said  
deed is a true and correct copy of the original  
deed, and that the same is now on file in the  
office of the Recorder of Deeds, in the County of  
Ramsey, State of Minnesota, and that the same  
is subject to the lien of a mortgage, in favor of  
the said Benjamin F. Irvine, John R. Irvine, Loren-  
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